Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

[illegible] BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY JUNE 4, 1832. [VOL. XII [illegible] NO 626.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

No. III.

The immense sum which our connexion with the general government has heretofore cost and is continuing to cost the southern states, has been patiently and patriotically contributed, notwithstanding the inequality of the burden. We value the union too highly to complain even of this, costly price; and though some individuals among us may occasionally excite the ire of our northern brothers by appearing to recollect that they are enriched while we are empoverished by its operations, yet the great mass of us are too good republicans to say aught at being, plundered by the majority; and acquiesing in the proposition that the majority must rule, we must of course; by all the approved rules of logic, acquiesce in its corrally that if the majority say so, we the minority must pay all, the expenses and any thing more that is thought good for the general welfare. All this is good republican doctrine; and even were I so disposed I should be afraid to controvert it; for though we are the freest people on the earth, we must take care to say what is agreeable to that most absolute of sovereigns; the majority.

I come now, Mr. Editor, to speak of burdens of which we may complain; for though a factitious majority in Congress have imposed them on us, it is a notorious truth that this majority is composed of interests entirely diverse, but coalescing in this particular instance to effect certain purposes; and that, even under this compact the persons benefited are but a very small portion of the people of these United States. I may then like honest George [illegible]mer, cry, aloud and spare not, without compromitting my republican principles. The tariff is a subject which few profess to understand, (I, speak of the body of the people) and yet divested of its hard name and the sundry mystifications which its advocates have thrown around it, it is a subject which every citizen, however unlearned, may as easily comprehend as the very first and simplest rules of arithmetic. And when we remember that this magical word, like the "open sesame" of the Forty Thieves, unlocks our coffers and carries off annually our millions to that bourne whence so few (as I have shown) of such travellers ever return to us, it becomes something more than a privilege to understand it—a sacred duty to ourselves, to our children and to our country.

That I may not confound the understanding, which it shall now be my object to instruct, I will at present confine my explanations of the tariff to its operations upon one single article, and thus illustrate its general influence on all; and as no foreign commodity enters more universally into the consumption of our citizens than *sugar*, I will take that article for my example, and show what the Tariff has to do with sugar.

The tariff, then, so far as it regards sugar, assigns a certain sum of money to be paid to the government by the person who brings this article, from a foreign country into our country; and as the person who brings it, trades for profit, he makes the consumer, or the person who uses the sugar, pay him back both what the sugar cost him at first and the duty as it is called, together with a certain advance on both, which advance constitutes his profit.

Let us now then proceed to our calculations to try and discover how this tariff on sugar affects us, the people of North Carolina. From various statements which I have before me, and which are from authentic documents presented to Congress, it appears that the price of good brown sugar in the West Indies, including the cost of freight to this country, varies from 1½ to 3 cents per pound;—the largest of these sums we will assume in our calculations, that no objections may be made on this score. As soon, as his cargo arrives at New York, the importer must comply with the demand of the tariff, which exacts 3 cents additional for every pound of his importation, thus enhancing the cost exactly 100 per cent. or making it double. The merchant whose sugar has now cost him 6 cents, makes a profit on this sum in his sale to the North Carolina retailer, and the retailer, in his turn must make a small profit on the consumer, so that by the time the sugar is in the Carolina consumer's coffee or tea, it has cost him at the very lowest 10 cents. Had it not been for the tariff, the importer would have employed but half the capital he did employ, and the joint profits of himself and the retailer being the same per cent. as above, the price of sugar to us here would be but 5 cents a pound, without any injury to any but the beneficiaries of the tariff.

This clear loss of 5 cents in the pound of sugar may seem but a small matter in the list of national grievances; but if we continue the calculation and find out how much money is annually lost to our state by the tariff's influence on this single article, it may appear a more serious matter. Happily we are here furnished with data, which will enable us to make this calculation singularly accurate. "The consumption of sugar in the United States," says a late celebrated memorial to Congress, is about 150,000,000 pounds a year." A simple sum in the rule of three will show our proportion of this to be about 8,000,000 lbs. per annum, costing us the annual sum of 800,000 dollars. As we have already seen that the influence of the tariff is exactly to double the cost of this article, it is at once manifest that we pay 480,000 dollars annually to the tariff for the privilege of purchasing this almost necessary luxury at a fair price from the fair producer and trader.

This then, in terms suited to the comprehension of all, is the meaning, of this word tariff, to wit, a certain sum which we must pay for the liberty of trading with the producers of articles we stand in need of; and in the solitary instances of sugar, the people of North Carolina pay the yearly sum of 430,000 dollars for this privilege; the article itself having cost them besides a sum of the same amount.

But the inquiry will naturally be made, "for whose benefit is this heavy tax imposed?" and we are prepared to answer it. A revenue duty of 15 or 20 per cent. would add about ½ cent to the cost of sugar to the importer, and on the principles already explained, make the cost of sugar to us about 6 cents a pound; thus leaving 4 cents a pound, or about 350,000 dollars yearly from the whole state for the benefit of some body else. And let it be here remembered that government will soon derive no benefit at all from this duty, as the domestic supply, amounting already to two thirds of the demand,) is rapidly increasing, and in a few years must exclude all foreign productions Then the additional cost of sugar resulting from the provisions of the Tariff will be wholly for the benefit of the domestic producers; but as our remarks now have nothing to do with conjecture, we speak only of what we know to be the case at the present moment. To resume then we pay every year over and above the fair value of the sugar we use and a reasonable revenue duty on it, the sum of 350,000 dollars for the benefit of certain individuals engaged in the cultivation of sugar in our own country. Who then are these individuals to whom we pay so large a bounty? Are they poor, and need assistance in their enterprizes? They are undeniably the wealthiest class in our community. Are they so numerous that the bounty when divided between them is a trifle? Congress has saved us the trouble of ascertaining their number, and found it to be, including all classes, even those owning uncultivated sugar plantations, to be seven hundred.

Here then is a fact, which a tariff man must be sanguine indeed, not to shrink from seeing exposed to an indignant people. We the people of North Carolina, who get no bounty on our corn, our wheat our cotton, or our tobacco, must cultivate our worn and gullied fields, to pay out of our dearly earned meagre profits the annual sum of 350,000 dollars to seven hundred cultivators of the luxuriant low lands of the Mississippi, or to each individual of them 500 dollars, without any equivalent or the semblance of one in exchange whatever. That these seven hundred sugar planters pick the pockets of all the inhabitants of this country in like manner & to a like extent is perhaps none of our concern, and certainly no consolation to us. I will make no calculation of what the amount of plunder is; my reader can easily do it if he is not already sick at the contemplation of such oppression,—thoroughly convinced of the enormous injustice and folly of the so called American system.

So much, Mr. Editor for the tariff and sugar. My readers must remember that I have selected, for the sake of illustration, but a single item, and that all the most necessary articles are burdened with like impositions, to wit, iron, salt molasses, crockery ware, glass, hardware, tin, paper, books, spirits, oil, cottons and woollens, &c. &c. constituting almost all the articles we have to purchase.—Mr. Clay, in his scheme of compromise, proposes to allow the farmer, as an indemnification for these taxes, to import free of duty or nearly so, *dirks daggers rattans* and *epaulетts* with sundry others, which a farmer is content to keep out of reach of, and rarely indeed dreams of spending money on them.

PUBLIUS.

An unlimited Government.—Very few persons could be made to believe that in this country there exists a party absolutely in favor of a *despotic* Government. Startle not, reader, at the term *despotic*: for, although it has its origin in two Greek words, which signify *binding the feet*, it is looked upon as a very harmless measure when applied to tying the hands. These original words, however, before they reach our language, combine to the formation of a Greek verb, which signifies to rule, or have dominion, and which has been usually applied to signify that sort of government which is expressed by the terms *sic volo sic jubeo*, (as I will so I order.) Such a Government, it is manifest, differs essentially from a constitutional Government, which being founded upon a chartered grant requires that those who exercise authority, should do it in conformity with the terms of the grant.

It is not necessary that a Government, to be despotic, should be in the hands of one individual. A triumvirate may exercise despotic power; so may an aristocracy; and so, lastly may a democracy—as has often been witnessed. It remained, however, for the present age, and for the American Congress. To offer to the world the phenomenon in politics that a constitutional Government may be a despotism; and yet such is the fact. The doctrines now held by a large portion of our public men warrant this assertion. They hold there is no limit to the power of a majority of Congress, except that which is imposed by their notions of what the general welfare may require. Hence, although it is declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People," they have the daring to assert, that, either in the form of the specific grants, or under the general head of all powers necessary to carry into effect those grants, an unlimited power has been conferred.

Shall this party continue for a few years longer in the ascendency, this Confederacy cannot stand. The dreadful results to which such doctrines must inevitably lead, are too visable, to a large and enlightened portion of the people, to be hazarded; and, from this time forth, we may rest assured that the people, of the South will watch the government at Washington with a jealous eye, and stand prepared to seize some favorable occasion for taking their leave of a copartnership in which the terms of the compact have been, in their opinion, so repeatedly and unjustifiably violated. It is true that the disposition to "let them go" seems to be gaining ground at the north, with those who have been calculating the value of the Union, and fancy a balance would be struck in their favor by such an event. Others, again, are not in this mood. They do not wish that the South should go. They cherish too many recollections of the manly and chivalrous spirit of that section of country, upon all the occasions which have called forth the patriotism of our citizens, to wish to see them in the attitude of a *foreign nation*. Those at the North, who hold dear the principles of liberty, would regret to see their hopes of restoration to freedom, now trampled under foot by the American System, cut off by the severance of the connection which it is yet hoped may prove the means of effecting a general regeneration. They say No, "the Federal Union must be preserved,"—not, indeed, by compulsion, by force, by the sword—for they are unable to conceive how a free people can be held together by shedding each other's blood—but by cultivating kind and amicable feelings, by restoring the confidence which has been lost, and by making it the interest of the parties to continue united—all of which can be affected by *adhering to the terms of the Constitution*. When so great a blessing can be secured by a process so simple, and by an act so just, what must we think of those, who for the sake of amassing a few paltry pence, are willing to see the Union dissolved?

Banner Constitution.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—A most excellent review of the speech was published, not long since, in the New York "Journal of Commerce," in which the arguments of the orator were shown to be both unsound and inconsistent. It is too long for entire insertion in our paper; but, as specimen of the pleasantry and good humor with which it is written, we give the following extracts:

Mr. Clay Manifests great anxiety for the middle eastern States, and thinks they would be utterly ruined but for his system In reference to them he says: "All poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, have nothing to purchase foreign fabrics. To them, they are equally beyond their reach, whether they cost a dollar or a guinea." Alas! poor Pennsylvania!—poor New York!—poor New England! We can tell Mr. Clay of one product at the East, however, of which he is not perhaps aware. Crops of Yankees, sir. A better, a more profitable, a more marketable crop, was never reaped. Bonaparte said he had a revenue of men. We grow intellect, enterprize, ingenuity, and industry,—which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Miserable as N. England is, she never asked *protection* until the days of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear beyond the Alleghanies, of such a place as Nantucket?—a sand bar off Cape Cod, just in the dashing of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native productiveness. What must such a place be without *protection*! Where, *where* shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Coffins and the Barkers, the Macys and the Mitchels, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff? Its resources protected—its domestic industry encouraged! Why, all the American Systems, the British Colonial Systems, and all other restrictive systems the world ever saw, could not raise a turnip in Nantucket. But, being Free—without a soil, or any other advantage—it became the wealthiest spot in America. Recently an attempt has been made to frighten these fearless freemen with a bug bear about the olive oil duty. What do they care about olive oil? They care only to continue as they now are, *free*.

The most offensive feature of all, in this long speech, is its gross personal abuse. We should neglect our duty if we passed this by and failed to unite our voice with the universal reprobation which the attack of Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sarchet, have received. The two first are gentlemen venerable in age and in public service. In both these respects, at least, they are the seniors of Mr. Clay, and upon all the recognized civilities of gentlemanly intercourse, entitled to his kindness and respect. Neither had given the slightest cause for the rude attack which was made upon them both. * Mr. Sarchet is a blacksmith, a man of sound sense, a matter-of-fact character, who is not convinced, by all the flummery about iron, that the iron duty is not oppressive to the blacksmiths and all workers or users of iron, and ruinous to the manufacture of hardware. He has given the American System some blows upon his anvil, which it could poorly resist. As Mr. Clay cannot answer him, either with facts or arguments, he resorts to the law of a certain code, in that case made and provided, and falls to abusing Mr. Sarchet. We shall leave him in the hands of the blacksmith. Upon his anvil, and under his hammer, the iron ribs of the American System will crack like the bones of a rat in the jaws of a terrier. Upon the whole matter, we say, if these are the manners of the American System, we are still for free importation of the foreign commodity. We beg that, wherever we may go, we may not be shut up to the domestic manufacture. But Mr. Clay is very polite to the Irish. He says: "Of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions that have passed throug my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was, originally, part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of G. Britian. The same open-heartedness—the same generous hospitality—the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life—characterize the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America." Mr. Clay "may say that till the cows come home;" it will not conciliate the Irish: they are all for Jackson.

From the Newbern Spectator.

A HAPPY DAY IN NEW YORK.

We are, of the number of those, who belive that Aristippus was a much wiser man than Epictetus, that he was a better philosopher in regard to the things of every day life, and that he experienced more true enjoyment in the parade of a court, than the Grecian sage ever possessed in the solitude of his cave.

It was in the midst of meditations like these that we were engaged in perusing the Rambler, that admirable production of the British moralist, when we fell upon the history of Seged king of Egypt. How many hundred years, thought I, had elapsed since that mighty potentate had proved the vanity of our hopes of happiness, and that real enjoyment was entirely independent of the most imposing circumstances, which flatter only to delude and deceive. Presumptuous mortal, it occurred to me on reflection, to think that ten successive happy days could be allotted to man doubtless his experiment had succeeded, had he limited the time to a moment, an hour, or a day.

It was with a view to ascertain the truth of this conjecture that we set apart a day in which we resolved to be happy.

The sun had not yet rested long upon the tall spires of the churches, before we found ourselves in the open air. The morning is the most quiet of all times in a large city, at least so it is in New York. The bustle and busy stir had not yet commenced, and for what we knew, most of the immense throngs which fill the streets of this active metropolis, were still reposing in the arms of sleep. These great thoroughfares; Broad street, Pearl st. and Broadway, seemed, as if they belonged to a city that was deserted of inhabitants.

Gradually however, the brokers, the money-changers, the clerks, the porters, et id omne genus, began to make their appearance, and not without being a little jostled, we arrived at Delmonico's, where we intended to take a dejeune a la fourchette. We met there none of those gay and lively fair ones, so common to be seen at the Parisian Restaurants. The visiters on the contrary appeared to be mostly of the class of invalids, who were consulting measures of prudence and temperance, rather than seeking after the comfortable and substantial things of the table. The aspect of the company altogether was rather ennyeuse, and therefore we soon laid down our silver pronged fork: squared the bill of fare, and departed somewhat in haste.

A few hours were then taken up in roving to and fro, without any steady purpose in view.—pleasure oftener takes us by surprise and it is difficult to arrive at it by any settled calculation.

"House to let," "Office to let," "Rooms to let," such were the notices in the form of handbills, that were posted up every where that we went.—One would suppose that New York lost its population, or one half of it at least, every spring. A domiciliated Frenchman in Broadway, had also caught the spirit of the times, and in imitation of his neighbors, a bill was in like manner put on his floor, with the following notice: "Le premier etage a louer." I was almost seized with the determination to take this opportunity, to make an inspection of a good many dwellings, and of their inmates, who thus appeared accessible to Spectators but was deterred from it by the apprehension, that my visions of happiness might be jeopardiced at what I might observe. My mind accordingly being changed, I was tempted to enter one of those elegant conveyances, which now ply between all parts of the city, and which led to Broadway no inconsiderable portion of its attraction.

The passengers in the "General Washington," had a lively and agreeable appearance, and I was much entertained in a ride to a distant part of the city; stopping here and there, to lend some and take in other travellers. On my return, whilst walking in the neighborhood of Park Row my attention was called to a vehicle, similar to the one I had just left, although not quite so handsome. It was marked "The General Gates," Dry Dock and Wall st.

On observing a number of persons entering it, I conceived there might be some special object in view, so without asking questions I determined to join them. We soon found ourselves advancing towards the eastern side of the town, and I was not long in learning that the party was bound to a ship yard, on the east [illegible] to see a ship launch. When we arrived the workmen were busy with sledge hammers, and the shores which upheld the ship on the stocks, were falling on either side, and "the Orpheus" soon glided into her proper element.

"Fair as the bosom of the swan,
That rises graceful o'er the wave,"

After this I directed my course by the same conveyance back into Broadway, which cannot be deserted long if pleasure is our object. I soon perceived a number of well dressed, genteel persons entering a building at the corner of Broadway and Chamber st. Thither I went also, and ascertained that an Oration was about to be delivered before the Historical Society. We had been seated but a little while when a gentleman with spectacles on, made his appearance, and read a long address about constitutions, law, and legislation, and before he got through visited all parts of the world. The Oration was a good one, but less the audience should be disappointed or not sufficiently amused, an elderly man, dressed in black, got up afterwards; produced a number of old books and manuscripts; told several anecdotes; showed us a collection of ancient coins, and exhibited the signature of the Grand Sultan, on a piece of parchment. I never knew before, that the Grand sultan, made the largest flourish to his name of any man in the world. When I descended from this building, Broadway wore a different aspect from what I had seen before. It was a perfect picture of variety, and furnished me an excellent opportunity of seeing at a glance, the various styles of beauty, fashion, dress, &c. which are all well deserving to be noticed. It struck me very forcibly that a great many individuals appeared there with the hope of being admired, and the contrast was not at all inobvious between the smirking countenance of some tricky dandy or dandizette, and the stern and rigid features of other passengers, who were evidently the victims of care, or who were eagerly bent upon the pursuits of gain.

You are unconscious of the lapse of time when promenading in Broadway, it is so silently stolen away by the objects which meet your attention. It was therefore full three o'clock when I had reached the City Hotel, where I intend to dine. The dinner hour I looked upon as decidedly the happiest of all the twenty-four; it is indeed the king of hours, and it is something to see a long table where a bouncing round of beef, presides over a host of poultry and turkies, and where the porcelain plates are flanked on either side, by vases of cellery, decanters and wine glasses. All game and fat animals appear best on the table. When seated I perceived with a little surprise, that the gourmands around me, were many of them, collected from almost every part of the world. French, Dutch, English, Germans, Poles and Russians, and however nations may differ from one another in language, customs and institutions, they all agree in this particular, that they are equally devoted to the pleasures of the palate. At a hotel, if you are at a loss how to spend your time after dinner, you have only to go into the bar, where all manner of handbills and advertisements are scattered about by "*les chevaliers d'industrie*," who are careful to apprise strangers where amusements are to be had. I took up a little pamphlet purporting to be an account of De Sairvill's collection of paintings, and determined to go and see them. It was not difficult to find where they were exhibited, as it was in the aforesaid place, where I had heard the historical speech, and seen the Sultan's Signature.

The elite, it seems, pay visits of this kind more in the afternoon than in the morning, and I was not a little gratified in finding this to be true, on seeing the persons who were already in the rooms when I arrived. These paintings are well worth seeing, and are much admired by connoiseurs, They are about thirty in number, by artists of the French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools. Their very names are a sufficient recommendation. Le Seur, Giredet, Claude Lorrain, Velasquez, &c. There is one Raphael, and six Muvillo's. The last are admirable.

It was well nigh dark when this excursion was completed, and I found myself among the last of those who still lingered to admire the imitative and creative genius of one of the most fascinating of the arts.

The streets were now beginning to be lighted up. The night always seems to me, the most interesting time to pass through a city. [illegible] the long line of lamps [illegible] crowds of people, [illegible] lively and cheerful. I was pleased with the beautiful transparencies [illegible] in various places, and with the [illegible] contrivances which are resorted to, to put every thing off to [illegible] advantage, notwithstanding the [illegible] darkness. I saw a number of people [illegible] in the direction of Frankfort [illegible] was to see the planetarium of Mr. Kyle [illegible] which is exhibited a view of the [illegible] comet that is expected to [illegible] As I hope to see this [illegible] wonder, [illegible] the board and open heavens, I declined going to inspect the artificial [illegible] manufactured by Mr. Kyle.

In passing along I noticed a [illegible], the top of which was surmounted by a transparent sign, "Theatre [illegible]" I entered and took a [illegible] with [illegible] there was driven to the upper end of Varick street. When we had arrived it appeared as if we had been brought to a private residence. Such it was indeed, formerly when it was the celebrated seat of [illegible] Burr, but now fitted up with alterations and additions to its present uses. The charming Miss D——— made her [illegible] upon the boards and every one was delighted with her. What the piece was, [illegible] not learn, as it is much more polite now to go to the Theatre quite late, only to see the actor and not the acting.

When the amusements were at [illegible] er and I found myself directing my [illegible] back again to the lower part of the [illegible] a crowd of thoughts rushed upon [illegible] mind in reverting to the [illegible] with the history of Richmond Hill.

It was formerly a lofty eminence, [illegible] it is level with the ground, once it [illegible] the seat of proud and dignified hospitality, and how many of the departed revolutionary worthies once assembled within [illegible] precincts and sat in honorable fellowship with its former proprietor! He is [illegible] mongst us, but the glory of the man, [illegible] the glory of the mansion are changed. [illegible] was there that in 1776, an attempt [illegible] made by the British government [illegible] take off W[illegible]; the rebel [illegible] he was styled, by mixing poison with [illegible] food, at a dinner party, but was [illegible] enough discovered to be prevented. [illegible] sing these reflections I found that I [illegible] wandered along into the Park—[illegible] late. The crowds had disappeared [illegible] Broad way, and a solitary watchman [illegible] calling "past 12 o'clock," from the [illegible] portico at the City Hall. [illegible] arousing from my reverie, and [illegible] on the manner in which the day had [illegible] spent, that it had passed away in frivolous amusement, productive of no solid advantages to myself—of no good to mankind [illegible] was then for the first time that I [illegible] to feel unhappy, I felt, als, a [illegible] sensation about the epigastric re[illegible] and I experienced that vacancy [illegible] emptiness of all things, which makes [illegible] very miserable. But on looking [illegible] I perceived a light "dim-twinkling" [illegible] distance—I followed it, and [illegible] myself in a snug subterranean apartment where a good plate of oysters and [illegible] of Kirchwasser, were the means [illegible] me—upon leaving I complimented [illegible] jor domo on the choice [illegible] and the excellence of his [illegible] in sitting up at so late an hour, [illegible] his rest for the benefit of his [illegible] tures, and I could not have been [illegible] as to the disinterested goodness [illegible] tulis, for on his turning his [illegible] beheld on the posterior side of his [illegible] the organ of benevolence, [illegible] dimensions of an oyster shell.

Such are the brief, albeit, [illegible] results of a day of happiness.

Typographical Error.—In a fashionable novel the author says, "Lady [illegible] trembling, grew pale, and immediately *fainted*." The printer puting a [illegible] rendered, "The lady grew pale and immediately [illegible]"

LIBERTY OR DEATH!!

The Journal of Humanity gives the speech of the venerable Governor Galusha, on joining the Temperance Society in Shaftsbury, without his name, but with such a detail of circumstances as show plainly who is meant. He had been for a long time in the habit of using ardent spirits, to mitigate the pains of an acute disease for which he had tried many remedies, and found none to relieve him so much as this. At a meeting of the Society, about the beginning of 1829, he rose and said:

"Friends and neighbors: I am now more than 70 years of age.—You all know my state of health. I have been trying an expedient for two or three months past in abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, which affords me much relief from the great distress I at times experience. My suffering has been great but less than I had feared. In the war of the revolution, I commanded a company of militia in this State. At the approach of the enemy to Bennington, I had just recovered from a fever that had confined me to my bed for many days.—I had not then left my room, the alarm was given, the militia called out: and I, in opposition to the entreaties and expostulations of my friends, marched at the head of my company for Bennington. In our march we had to ford a river; a sturdy soldier shouldered and carried me over on his back. We met the enemy,—we fought,—we conquered—and returned in safety to our families. I thus put my life in jeopardy to aid in serving my country, and I am willing to do it again. An enemy, more powerful and subtle than the British, is destroying our firesides, and trampling with iron hoofs the fairest portion of our land. I present myself to join your ranks in this war of extermination, and enlist under your banner, bearing the motto 'Total Abstinence." *This step will no doubt shorten my days.* BE IT so; I stand ready to sacrifice MY LIFE in the cause, and I freely subscribe your pledge, totally and forever to abstain from the use of ardent spirits."

This, says the narrator, is the spirit of '76; and worthy a commander of the 'Green Mountain Boys." Are there not others who will go and do likewise?

Original letter from Gen. Washington.

When our Capitol was destroyed last June, it will be recollected that the papers of the various Offices of the Government were thrown into general confusion, to remedy which disorder, however, provision was made by the last Legislature. On looking over this mass of documents, a few days since, the subjoined letter was discovered, being in the proper handwriting of Gen. WASHINGTON, and addressed "to the Governor and council of the State of North Carolina," in reply, as it would seem, to one from them approving, in the name of the State, of the recently formed General Government, and of his Administration. Like every thing else proceeding from the pen of that incomparable man, it is distinguished for its chasteness of style and elevated patriotism. The spirit of devotion to the Union which it breathes, and the high estimate entertained of its value by the writer, renders its publication at this moment peculiarly interesting. *Raleigh Register.*

To the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: I entreat you to be persuaded that nothing could have been more agreeable to me, than the proofs contained in your affectionate address of friendly sentiments entertained by you for my person, and for the Government which I have been appointed by my countrymen to administer. And I reciprocate, with heart-felt satisfaction, your congratulations on the completion of the Union of all the States: an event, in my judgment, pregnant with more salutary consequences than can easily be expressed or conceived.

It will ever be my first wish and most strenuous endeavor, to justify, so far as may be in my power, the confidence which my fellow citizens have thought proper to repose in me, by exerting every power vested in the President of the United States by the Constitution, for the happiness and prosperity of our Country; and by giving efficacy to such a system as will ensure the general welfare and conciliate the public mind.

I desire, gentlemen, to make acceptable to you my acknowledgements for the kind concern you take in the restoration of my health and preservation of my life; and in the retribution I may receive after the conclusion of this mortal existence. May you, and the State in whose government you have the principal agency, be also the peculiar care of Divine Providence.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, August 26th, 1790.

At an adjoined meeting of the citizens of Halifax county on Monday the 21st of May, WILLIS ALSTON, Esq. took the Chair, called the meeting to order and stated the object to be the selection of Delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 18th day of June next.

Doct. M. Read nominated Messrs. Willis Alston, Elisha H. Eure and Mason L. Wiggins to give the vote of this county in said Convention and they were unanimously appointed.

On motion, *Resolved* That the delegates be instructed to vote for a ticket which will support GEN. ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency and PHILIP P. BARBOUR for the Vice Presidency.

On motion, *Resolved,* That WILLIS ALSTON be respectfully recommended to the Convention as the Elector for this District.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the Editors of the several papers in the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

W. ALSTON, *Ch'm.*

R. B. PIERCE, *Sec'y.*

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Maryland having again agitated the question as to the true boundary line between that state and Virginia, the following article in relation to that subject may prove interesting to those readers who may not be informed of the grounds upon which the former State rests her claims to a portion of the present territory of this commonwealth. We copy the article from the Romney (Va.) Intelligencer:

Maryland, it seems, has again revived her claim to the territory lying between the North and South branches of the Potomac river, and we understand during the last session of her general assembly, adopted some resolutions with a view of bringing this old feud before the supreme court of the U. States for final determination. Not greatly apprehensive of the result, and yet disposed in a spirit of prudence to provide for every contingency, the general assembly of this state, also, during its recent session authorized the governor to appoint a commissioner to collect and preserve whatever evidence could at this distant day be procured, in relation to that long disputed boundary line—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinsburg Gazette informs us that Chas. James Foulkner, Esq., of that place, has been appointed by the governor of this commonwealth to perform the duties of said office.

The claim of Maryland, we believe embraces about half a million of acres of land, some of it the richest land in Virginia; and if successful, would deprive us of about one half of the counties of Hampshire and Hardy,—one third of Pendleton, and parts of Randolph and Preston.

It may be well to cast a glance at the grounds upon which this bold and formidable demand rests. The true boundary between this state and the state of Maryland, depends, on the question, *Which is the first foundation of the river Potomac?* —a question which we had supposed was long since settled, not only by the common understanding of the country, but by accurate surveys, and positive adjudication. The fact that the South Branch is the largest stream, and extends furthest westwardly, has afforded to Maryland some pretence for asserting the claim: but when we consider that at the date of the grant of the Northern Neck of Virginia, the North Branch was uniformly held to be the true head stream of that river—that such was the understanding of the grantor and grantee of that territory that it was so solemnly decided to be, in the middle of the 18th century, after accurate and laborious examination and surveys; and so tacitly admitted by Maryland herself in the compact between that state and Virginia,—we cannot but regard this pretension of our sister state about as idle and unfounded as it is stale and obsolete.

There is in this county, at the corner of the present division line between Maryland and Virginia, a stone marked F. X. familiarly called Fairfax's stone, which tradition informs us was planted shortly after a decision of the British government in 1745, and intended to designate the true head spring of the Potomac river, in accordance with the decision just referred to by the British government. We presume there are none now living who assisted at the laying of the stone, although it is possible there are some in the county who may have derived their information immediately from those who were so engaged. We understand that it is the duty of Mr. Faulkner to collect and preserve all evidence of the kind, and we would therefore, recommend it to those who may possess any valuable information upon this subject to communicate the fact to him. We are authorized by him to say that he will shortly attend in this county, in the discharge of the duties confided to him.

The claim of Maryland to this large slice of our territory, although never permitted entirely to slumber for many years together, has recently been revived in a more vigorous and determined spirit of prosecution, than at any previous period of her history.—We do not regret this. If she is determined to litigate the question, the sooner she commences the better. We hate old claims, and long pending controversies. But, we would take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to our mild confederate sister, whether she has not selected a most *unfortunate* period for seeking redress by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. States.—Surely, if Georgia can set at defiance a solemn decision of that tribunal in a case like that which has recently occured, it could scarcely be supposed that the commonwealth of Virginia would consent without a struggle to part with half a million of her territory, and seventy thousand of her population. But, badinage apart, if she is determined upon it, Virginia will defend her claims with every possible exhibition of kindness, courtesy and good feeling.

VAN BURENISM.

These are the days of Preambles and Resolutions—of *whereases* and *furthermores!*

The Van Buren party—or shall we say the Van Buren partizans—in this State are very active, and are determined as a first step, by some means or other, to destroy Senator Moore. They are getting up meetings in various quarters. The more indifferent the people seem on the subject, the better; they will be the less apt to be interrupted or opposed; and as a Chairman, Secretary, or two will answer their purposes, they can pass their resolutions unanimously, and order them to be published in all the papers in the State, and in the Washington Globe.

We caution the people to be on their guard against being misled by these high-sounding publications. A plan, we have no doubt, is on foot, to manufacture a quantity of what may be called artificial public opinion, in order, by means of it, to operate in reality upon the public mind. We hope, for the future, when the people hear of these meetings, to be held in their vicinity, that they will attend them, and express their own opinions, whatever they may be. In the genuine will of the people we can acquiesce most heartily, although our own views should be different; but we are unwilling to see the contrivances of a few active partizans passed off for the will and the doings of the people.

Spirit of the Age.

The ADJUSTMENT of the TARIFF.

There can be no honest man, or true lover of his country, but must feel great solicitude in relation to the adjustment of the tariff. It is, indeed, a question of magnitude—we were going to say, frightful magnitude—which, unless adjusted, we fear is destined to shock our system to its centre. But there are many who talk of adjustment without due reflection, and without fixing in their mind the least conception of the principles on which any modification, deserving to be called an adjustment, must rest. It is time that such loose conceptions on a subject so vitally important, should cease, and that all sides should duly reflect on what principles, and on what principles only, this distracting question can be adjusted.

To the reflecting mind, it must be apparent that one of the great and leading mischiefs of the system is, that it has placed the two great sections of this country in hostile relations on the great question of taxation and disbursements—questions, above all others, the most dangerous on which geographical divisions of the country can be formed. It must be apparent that, whilst this dangerous sectional distraction exists in relation to these vital questions, our country must be exposed to the most dangerous vicissitudes; that we must be perpetually menaced with the danger of disunion itself—not to advert to the necessary consequence of distracting the councils of the nation—corrupting the morals and politics of the country—and strengthening, beyond any other possible state of things, the Executive power and patronage. No modification of the tariff which will leave the country in a situation so dangerous, can, with any propriety of language, be called an adjustment: this brings us to the point which we propose to consider, to wit: what are the principles on which the tariff must be modified, in order to terminate this dangerous sectional conflict?

We conceive two conditions to be indispensable—first, that there be no surplus revenue beyond the ordinary and clearly constitutional wants of the government; and in the next place, that the modification shall be such as to equalize the burdens as nearly as practicable—such at least, as shall not act as a tax on one side, and as a system of "bounties" on the other.

That a surplus revenue must keep up the present distraction cannot be doubted by any one who has witnessed the proceedings of Congress for the last few years. It must give rise to *perpetual* heart-burnings. Very different opinions are entertained in the two great sections of the country as to the constitutional powers of the General Government—the one giving it such a construction as to embrace most of the objects on which money may be expended; whilst the other limits the power of the government, in its disbursements, to the powers clearly enumerated in the constitution. With this fundamental difference of construction, it is clear that a surplus must, of necessity, be appropriated almost exclusively to one section, the principle of the other forbidding their making an application for appropriations, or ever receiving them, in violation of their construction of the constitution. If to this we add, that the side which entertains constitutional scruples contributes far the largest proportion to the public treasury, it must be apparent that the present dangerous sectional conflict cannot terminate so long as there is a surplus.

Nor is the equalization of the burden, or at least some approximation to it, less necessary, He who knows the human heart, and how deeply the principle of equality is planted there, must feel the force of the assertion. It is impossible that, among a people so intelligent and high minded as the Americans, a system can long endure which shall place the burden on one section, and the benefit on the other; and that, too, under a constitution formed to protect all in the equal enjoyment of their natural advantages.

These points being fixed, we may be asked, how is this question to be adjusted? We answer, on no other than the principles which we have stated, with a free concession as to *time.* We feel the full force of the objection that the labor and capital of a large section of the country have taken a given direction, and that any sudden change might paove disastrous; and we cannot doubt but that the high-minded and intilligent people of the South, who so justly complain of the system as it is, and who see, in its continuance, not only their impoverishment, but the destruction of public liberty, if they could be satisfied that the two great points—first, of preventing an accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, and lastly, an equalization, as near as may be, of the public burdens, would patiently submit to the temporary injustice of any arrangement which will ultimately secure to them liberty and union—the great objects which they have in view.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, Mr. Adams has made his report on this subject. We hasten to lay the bill before our readers, and will follow it up with the report. We have not time or space for comment. *Telegraph.*

From a lecture on Political Economy, April, 1831, by Richard Whateley, D. D. of the University of Oxford, and Archbishop of Dublin, p. 207. The lecturer is arguing against the expediency of protecting duties, and in support of the principles of free trade:

"An excessive multiplication of smugglers is produced by the enactment of laws whose object is, not revenue, but the exclusion of foreign productions, for the supposed benefit of domestic industry. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of those laws with a view to national wealth, all must agree that the extension of smuggling must produce the most demoralizing effect."

Upon this passage, the Westminister Review [Jan. 1832] observes:

"What a consideration for a speculator possessed of morals or good sense; that all this evil is incurred, for the sake of robbing one man of a shilling to give it to another, and throwing another shilling into the sea besides!

One of the features which almost invariably characterize party opposition, in times of high excitement, is the habit of misrepresentation. The papers and the leaders of the opposition do not fail to exemplify this. Ever since Gen. Jackson was called by the voice of the people to the station he occupies, the tongue and the pen of slander and abuse has followed him with untiring industry—and with a rapidity, which put at defiance a co-extensive refutation. Do differences arise among members of his cabinet of a private and personal nature—The President is charged with originating or fomenting them. Is a letter written from Washington—the President is presumed to have dictated it. Does a newspaper friendly to his re-election publish an editoral article---the President is alleged to be the author. Do the people in a distant state express their detestation of an act of the opposition in the Senate.—the President is the magician who is affirmed to have influenced the people to action, and the action itself is denounced as an insult to the Senate. Is there a broil in the streets of the Capitol—the President is designated as the instigator—and if the Cholera should unfortunately visit us, no doubt the President would be gravely charged with having imported it. The Tariff has agitated the country for 10 years—the President is declared to be the agitator. The Georgians and the Cherokees have been at loggerheads ever since Mr. Adams was elected in 1824—whatever difficulty this has occasioned has been charged to the president. The supreme court make a decision which is deemed by many to be unconstitutional and erroneous—and forthwith it is avouched that the President will nulify Supreme Court and its decisions together. The balderdash of every scribbler, and the ravings of every fanatic are pregnant with imprecations upon the head—upon the gray hairs—that have become white in our wars. But then—in another breath the same President is represented as "an imbecile old dotard"—a man descended to second childhood,---without energy of body—without force of intellect led like a child by a 'kitchen cabinet,' In one picture he is a 'roaring lion' to whose voice every hill and valley throughout the Union echoes—or the magician who moulds the opinions and gives shape and body to the action of a majority of twelve millions of people. In the other he is harmless, quiet imbecile---with little beside the human form left but his humanity. Now we ask the people to look at these pictures. We ask them in the honest spirit of candour to reflect upon these various and ever varying charges, and surmises, and insinuations. And then we put the question. Do you believe all—can you believe any of them? They are all coined in the same mint—they are all the progeny of party—party—party; as far from the truth as the east is from the west—as unlike it, as midnight blackness is unlike the cloudless meridian day. Is proof necessary? We point to the history of his administration—the history of its unparalelled success. We point to the state of the country---a state of unexampled prosperity. Is it not enough that our negotiations have been every where successful---that our commerce is more extensive than at any period of past time that our manufactories are flourishing on every hand---our agriculturists reaping the full reward of their labor, our improvements encircling us on every side---our Treasury full to overflowing—the National debt paid—all our relations perfectly peaceful? Is there a people on earth whose situation can compare with ours? And can it be, that we are misgoverned! *No, it cannot be!* The plain and simple truth is, the people have at last got an administration of their own—the aristocrats who were gambling away the country have been displaced! The clamours we hear, are only their ravings over the loss of their offices and sinecures. We have now a plain, Democratic, working President and Cabinet, who attend day by day to their duties—manage our affairs in the frank, fearless, straight forward way which secures success--and they are successful. No *just* cause of censure can be found—hence the thousand silly, malicious and inconsistent falsehoods that are invented and calculated, to mislead the unwary, and entrap the credulous. The times call for firmness in action. The people must stand by and sustain the men and the measures by which they prosper. They must speak at the next elections in a voice that will silence faction and consign demagogues to political oblivion—or from the proud eminence we occupy as a nation we *may* be plunged into the gulph of disgrace and ruin. In the virtue and intelligence of the people there is abundant strength—but the people, though virtuous and intelligent, *may* sleep over their rights—and this must not be. The time has come when every faithful sentinel should raise his awakening voice—when the energies of the whole people should be aroused to action—and the fortress of our safety impregnable when safely guarded, will bid defiance to assault.

Tren. Emporium.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

☞ Our news schooner the Courier & Enquirer came up on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock bringing London dates of the the 11th April and Liverpool of the 12th, by the ship Thomas Dickason, Capt. Anthony.

The news they contain will be found of considerable interest, as detailing the frightful ravages of the cholera in Paris—the threatened hostilities between the troops of the Pope and the French garrison in Ancona—and the progress of the Reform Bill in England.

Our last accounts from France gave us the official statement of the cholera in Paris until Wednesday the 4th April at 12 o'clock, and stated, that in the twenty hours preceding, the

	No. of deaths.	New cases.		Whole No. cases from 28th March.	Whl No. of deaths.
were	107	339			
from 4th to 5th April	[illegible]	470	to 5th Ap'l	1851	670
5th to 6th	24[illegible]	509		2360	912
6th to 7th	287	717		3077	1309

These numbers comprise only those who have been brought to the hospitals. Of the number of those who have been attacked at their own houses we have no means of forming an estimate; but when we see that such individuals, as Mr. Perier and M. Royer Collard, the latter of of whom was President of the Chamber of Deputies, are not spared, we are apprehensive that the official reports exhibit but an imperfect view of the victims which fall beneath this appalling disease. In England its ravages are comparatively mild. We give the results of the last official account published in London; the particulars are only remarkable as showing that the disorder has also broken out at Goole in Yorkshire, and Ely in Cambridgeshire, and that all parts of London are more or less affected. There are cases reported even in the villages adjacent to that metropolis, as Chamberwell and Chelsea, which are both remarkable for their salubrity.

Our extracts shew the state of the Reform Bill in the house of Peers at the latest date. Earl Harrowby who had voted against the bill at the former session expressed his determination to vote for its second reading, that the house might go into committee upon it, and that those amendments might be then made which he thought advisable. This nobleman is supposed to be at the head of those Tory Peers who have determined to adopt a more conciliatory policy in regard to Reform. Earl Haddington, who also stated that he had been all his life opposed to Reform would, likewise vote for the second reading with the same view as Earl Harrowby. Both however, to have been very guarded in their language, and said that they considered their votes for the second reading, implied nothing more than that in their opinion some reform was necessary. The Duke of Wellington continues uncompromising in his opposition, and on the whole it is very evident that we have nothing before us, on which to form an opinion as the final fate of this important measure.

If the accounts given of the movements of Austrian forces to Ancona, with hostile intentions towards the French division which has taken possession of that place be correct, the conduct of the French government appears inexplicable, for we cannot conceive they would have sent troops thither, without being well assured it would not lead to a rupture. Their professions and conduct have in every other instance been pacific, and even if they had made up their minds to a different course of policy, it still appears extraordinary that they should evince it, by throwing a small body of troops into a distant position, and no very important one either. Time will, we suppose, unravel the mystery.

We published *exclusively* on Saturday a decreee of the Emperor Nicholas, which we received from France, annihiliating the nationality of Poland and incorporating that country with the Russian Empire.—This document has excited the greatest indignation in London, and the autocrat is accused of having openly violated the treaty of Vienna, by which Poland was surrendered to the Emperor Alexander, and unblushingly contradicted his repeated asservations that its stipulations would be respected. What M. Casimer Perier will say or do on this occasion, to preserve even the appearance of consistency, we are at a loss to imagine, for we cannot but recollect that amidst the tumults which occurred in Paris on the fall of Warsaw, the French Ministry presented themselves to the Chamber with a body of documents which they said were calculated to shew that they merited the grateful approbation of the friends of Poland, and that they had procured solemn guarantees in their favor. The French Ambassador too at St. Petersburg wrote that he had obtained from the Emperor verbal assurances that the independence and nationalty of Poland should be preserved, and yet we now see that country without an army or legislative diet, a separate administration, or any distinctive national character, left a monument of the barbarity and duplicity of her oppressors.

Congress has now before it a variety of propositions in relation to the Tariff. Will either of them be adopted in its present shape, or will any of them pass at all?—Will Mr. Clay, who has so earnestly insisted that the protective system shall remain untouched, consent either to the Treasury compromise, or to Mr. Dickerson's bill, which we publish for the information of our readers? What course Congress will pursue, or what will be the final disposition of this agitating subject, time only can determine. But both those projects, however they may differ in some of their details, are essentially protective, and wholly designed for the benefit of the mufacturers, and therefore equally obnoxious and objectionable to the people of the South. They are both of them deceptive, "holding the word of promise to the ear, whilst they break it the hope." As for instance. Mr. M'Lane proposes, in the spirit of *compromise* and *concession* to the suffering South, a duty of only 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton manufactures—How exceedingly generous—only 25 per cent. How grateful should the Southerners be for so light a tax as this! But what is the fact? Onerous as a tax of 25 per cent. would be, is that really and *bona fide* the actual amount imposed? No: far from it: for in the very same clause in which this duty of 25 per cent. is laid on Cottons, it is expressly declared and provided that all printed cottons shall be valued at 35 cents a square yard, and that all white cottons shall be valued at thirty cents—the effect of which is to impose on cottons, not a duty of 25 per cent., as so ostentatiously proclaimed in the bill, but in reality a duty of 75 per cent: because as we understand, the average value of the great mass of cotton goods is only twelve cents—perhaps even less—and it results necessarily, that to estimate an article, which only costs 12 cents, at 35 cents, and then to tax it on its real value, 75 per cent; or, in other words, to impose a prohibitory duty on it, and to drive it from the market. So again, Mr. Dickerson proposes that the duty on wollens, costing 50 cents a yard, shall be reduced to 36 per cent. Very kind again, and very condescending to the South; But what then?—Why they must cost exactly 50 cents, or if they cost one cent more, they will be estimated to have cost $2 50, and be taxed accordingly upon the fictitious value. The Bill says expressly that all wollens "the actual value of which shall be more than 50 cents, and shall not exceed $2 50, shall be deemed to have cost $2 50, and be chargeable thereon with the duty now charged upon such manufactures of the value of $2 50 cents." And what is that 45 per cent! So, if the actual value should be 56 cents, it shall be taxed as if it had cost $2 50, or, in other words, it shall pay a duty of 200 per cent. Is not this most gross injustice: and is it not manifest, that, under these pretended schemes of reduction, the prices of goods are so artfully (and we had almost said fraudulently) fixed, as to render apparently low duties much more oppressive than much higher taxes would be upon the real value of the articles? The same remark may be made of the apparent reduction upon sugar. It not only affords no real relief, but, taken in connection with the fall in prices abroad is actually higher, in proportion, than the tax imposed by the existing system. Such are some of the principal features of these Bills; and it needs no spirit of prophecy to predict, that the South will never acquiesce in them, nor any thing like them.—Turn and twist them as they may, they are still Bills of protection, and Bills of tyranny. Word them as they may, they are still designed to impoverish and enslave the South, for the benefit and aggrandizement of the North and West. "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, *slavery,* thou art a bitter pill"—and our friends the manufacturers may rest assured, that neither of the doses so kindly prepared and sweetened, *will be taken by the South.*

Charleston Mercury.

THE TARIFF.

At length this important subject is fairly before Congress, and both Houses seem ready to act upon it. Information called for in various shapes, has been furnished in the proper quarter; and the committees of both the Senate and house of representatives have made their reports. The discussion, we may say, has already commenced; and from the diversity of opinions known to be entertained, the clashing of antagonist principles and the struggles of adverse interests, will doubtless be vehement and protracted.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Mr. Adams, from the committee on manufactures, presented a long report, accompanied by a bill, which they remark in terms singular enough, that it is "not such as would, in its details, *be satisfactory to any one member of the committee,* but as that upon which alone they have been able to unite a majority of their own voices." What! not entirely approved by any *one* Member, and yet adopted by a *majority* of the committee! Mr. Adams, we think, will not be equally fortunate in carrying his Report and Bills—(*his* they emphatically are)—through the two Houses! We confess our sore disappointment—We expected something better from the ex-President. His expressions, quoted in numerous letters, induced us to look upon him as a decided friend of the South, and a warm advocate of the cause of justice—prizing the Union above all things else: But what have we before us? A report more latitudinous in its doctrines, more bold in its claim of federal powers, and no less favorable to the *protecting policy* than Mr. Clay's celebrated resolutions in the Senate! It demands *protection* to the Manufacturing Interest for the "common defence (the old doctrine of the "*General Welfare, &c.*") against foreign competition"—and further "that a portion of the *common treasure* should continue to be applied to the great works of Internal Improvement!" In accordance with these leading principles, its proposed reductions are on a smaller scale and lean more to the interest of the Northern Manufacturer—of course so much the less acceptible to the Southern Agriculturist—than Mr. McLane's scheme. But more of it hereafter.

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, (Mass.) was recenly discovered in bed in a state of insensibility occasioned by intoxication; and *her infant child suffocated & its arm broken,* having been overlaid by its mother.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

JUNE 4, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

We are authorised to announce ABEL COWAN, Esq as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Parturiunt montes et nascitur ridiculus mus, which according to our devil's translation, means the great Baltimore Convention has been in labor and has brought forth the little New-York Juggler,—Martin Van Buren. Now this is just what we said would be the result of the meeting, many months before it was called, and therefore we refused to sanction it. We knew that it was gotten up by the friends of the "*magician*" for the purpose of *caucusing* him into the Vice-Presidency, and therefore we opposed it. But this convention does not speak the sentiments of the people of the United States. A few individuals from each State cannot meet in solemn caucus and say this man shall have this office and the people must obey. No they are not such slaves. They think for themselves and they will act for themselves. They remember the attempt which was made by Mr. Crawford's friends to juggle him into the Presidency in the place of Genl. Jackson by caucuses, and they know that this same Van Buren was one of the most active in that attempt. But we will give the vote as taken in the Baltimore caucus as a matter of curiosity, as an act of barefaced impudence and as a shameful attempt to impose upon the people:

	Electoral votes.	Van Buren.	Barbour	Johnston.
Maine,	10	10		
N. Hampshr.,	7	7		
Massachus.,	14	14		
R. Island,	4	4		
Connecticut,	8	8		
Vermont,	7	7		
New York,	42	42		
New Jersey,	8	8		
Pennsylva.,	30	30		
Delaware,	3	3		
Maryland,	10	7	3	
Virginia,	23	-	23	
N Carolina,	15	9	6	
S. Carolina,	11	--	11	
Georgia,	11	11		
Alabama,	7	1	6	
Mississippi,	4	4		
Louisiana,	5	5		
Tennessee,	15	15		
Kentucky,	15	--	--	15
Ohio,	21	21		
Indiana,	9	--	--	9
Illinois,	5	2	--	3
Missouri,	4	Absent.		
	[illegible]	208	49	27

What a miserable attempt at deception! Out of 288 electoral votes to give Mr. Van Buren 208! Among these 208 are counted the whole electorial votes for those States which will not vote even for Jackson,—which the Jackson party never claimed, viz:

Massachusetts,	14
Rhode-Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	7
Delaware,	3
Louisiana,	5
Ohio,	21
	62.

Which makes 62 in States where the President even is in a minority, and which taken from the 208 leave 146. We will take from these 146, the votes of those States which will go for Barbour, but which were set down to Van Buren in the caucus, and we will reduce the magicians vote to 117.

North-Carolina,	9
Georgia,	11
Alabama,	1
Mississippi,	4
Missouri,	4
	29.

The reduction must still go farther. Illinois will certainly go for Johnson, yet two of her votes are set down to Van Buren. This leaves 115. Pennsylvania, it will be recollected refused to accede to the proposition for the call of the Baltimore Convention, but met in Convention and nominated Mr. Wilkins. Her thirty votes must therefore be taken from the 115 which will leave only 85, which may possibly be reduced to 62 by taking away the 23 votes of Tennessee and New-Jersey, which are doubtful. Where then is the chance of his election? Where will he get his votes? Why will those, pretending to be Jacksonmen, press his claims, when they know that defeat must attend them. With Mr. Barbour the case is different. He is certain of at least ninety-five votes, and perhaps more. If therefore the friends of the little juggler would drop him the much dreaded contest in the Senate, would be avoided. Judge Barbour would be elected by the people, and there would consequently be no danger of putting the election to Congress.

It remains, then with Van Buren's friends to say, whether they will have union or discord among the friends of the Administration. If they do push his claims, and if the election does go to Congress, upon them let the odium of such an act rest.

We will go, with the people of North Carolina, for JACKSON, BARBOUR AND THE CONSTITUTION.

We will recur to this subject at another time.

Alfalfa or Spanish Clover.—We inform, with regret, those of our friends, who have applied to us for the seed of the Spanish Clover (an account of which we published some time ago,) that it has not been received by us yet. We daily expect it however, and as soon as it arrives we will accommodate as many of our friends as we can.

TYROLESE MILL.

We are highly gratified to learn that the experiments made on the "Tyrolese Mill," at Trexler's mine, near this place, remove all doubt of its success. The mill itself should be made of cast-iron, but not having the exact details of every part of the mill, Mr. Fisher determined to have one constructed of wood on purpose to try the principle, and that any alteration might be made in the parts,—with a view after the whole was well understood, to have a number of those mills cast. The experiment has succeeded to admiration, though the machine must necessarily be more imperfect in its construction, than if cast by correct patterns.

We are gratified to learn that a friend of Mr. Fisher's in London has procured, at considerable expense, one of these mills constructed on the best model, and in the best style, and has already sent it on to him. It was shipped for New-York, and has by this time reached that city.

If this machine performs what has been said of it and we now believe it will, it will be worth an immense sum of money to the gold mines of North-Carolina,—or rather to all the gold mines of the whole world. It will bring under operation many mines too poor to be worked by existing machinery, and double the value of all the best mines. The machine is extremely simple, and the saving in the expense of construction will be immense. We congratulate the whole gold-region on the prospects opening before them.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "*North Carolina Advocate*," a new paper published by Mr. E A. MCNALLY, at Elizabeth city in this State. It is neatly printed on a fine imperial sheet, and promises to be an efficient supporter of the administration of GEN JACKSON.

The great question of a reduction of the Tariff will soon be fairly before Congress. The proceedings of that body then will be of the most absorbing interest. We shall devote a good portion of our paper to the proceedings upon the subject, when they get fairly under way.

REFORM BILL LOST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We see it stated in a late New-York paper, that the English Reform Bill has been lost in the H. of Lords on its second reading. None can foretell what the consequences of this rejection of the demands of the people for a restoration of their rights will be. We should not be surprised were the next Foreign arrival to bring us an account of a revolution in that Country. People begin now to know their rights in the old as well as in the new world, and they will have them. The Aristocracy may attempt to rivet chains of oppression upon them, but the redeeming and onward marching spirit of LIBERTY will burst them asunder, and teach them the important lesson "that a people to be free have but to will it."

We publish by request the following act of Assembly:

AN act to prohibit the circulation in this State after the time therein mentioned of bank notes under five dollars issued by the banks of other States.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person from and after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to pass, circulate or receive in payment within this State any bank note bill, promissary note for the payment of money issued by any State or sovereignty or by any body politic or corporation not authorised to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State under the denomination of five dollars.

Be it further enacted, That any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note bill or promissary note with cost of suit to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same and prosecute such suit to judgment in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof.

At the public meeting in Chowan County, (which we noticed briefly in our last,) resolutions approving of the Baltimore Convention were introduced, and met with strenuous opposition. The account states that after an animated and eloquent debate, which was listened to with the deepest interest and most undivided attention, was closed, the resolutions were put to vote and lost. The following resolution was then presented, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, fitted for the second office in the gift of the people, and we invite the co-operation of the freemen of North Carolina in electing him Vice President.

Washington (N. C.) Union

We observe by the last Oxford Examiner, that a public meeting is to take place in Oxford on the 26th inst., "to determine whether Mr. Van Buren or a Southern man, (opposed to the Tariff,) shall be supported for the Vice Presidency; and if the latter, to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh next month, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported for Vice President by the South." *Ib*

The following resolution, among a number of a similar stamp, was passed at an Anti-Van Buren meeting recently held in the city of Natchez, Mississippi:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, will not be approved by a majority of any party of this State, and that the doctrine is novel and dangerous that the rejection of a man, held unworthy to serve abroad, should be converted into an argument for his promotion at home. *Ib.*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY June 2, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	2.00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	30
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1.12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3

CHERAW May 26, 1832.			
Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		35	40
Bagging	yd.	16	17
Bacon	lb.	7½	8
Cotton		9½	10 1-8
Corn	bush.		65
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4	$4 1 4
Molasses	gal.	37 1 2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	28	30
Wheat	bush.		75

FAYETTEVILLE, May. 23.		
Brandy, Apple per gal.		45;
Do Peach,		60;
Bacon		6½ a 7½
Corn		55
Cotton, New,	100lbs	9 to 9 50
Flour		$4 to 4½
Salt		75 to 00
Iron		4 50 to 5
Sugar, brown		7½ to 8½
Coffee		15 to 16
Molasses		30 to 35
Flaxseed		$1 20 to 1 30
Wheat		70 to 75
Whiskey		[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at the May term of Iredell County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander Gray, dec'd. will on Thursday the 21st June, proceed to hire at public Vendue, at the Store of William Hargrave, in the lower end of Iredell county, all the negroes belonging to the Estate of said dec'd. (consisting of men, women and children) for the balance of the year. Terms of hireing will be made known on that day.

All those having demands against the Estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, all those indebted to said Estate by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOS. R. McKINLEY, *Adm'r.*

May 28th 1832 —3t28 pr.$2. 1p

JOHN C. PALMER, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches, Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the bueiness, to merit a continuance of their support

Salisbury March, 9th 1832. 15tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Ebenezer Dickson

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a full assortment of Gentleman's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all descriptions, which were selected by himself in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. If any work, which he sells, should rip, it will be repaired gratis; but no other Northern work will be repaired without pay.

HIS store is four doors south of the Court House, on the main Street, adjoining the Apothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of his own, as well as Northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

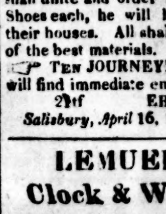
All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands; and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of Shoes each, he will have them delivered at their houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ TEN JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS ☜ will find immediate employment by applying to

2tf EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

LEMUEL LYNCH, Clock & Watch-Maker,



BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention. 8t27

Concord N. C., March. 1832

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths,
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminetts,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velvetis Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Scenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Chs. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do
Belgian do do.. Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury April 28th 1832.

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, to run between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of March last, a negro man named

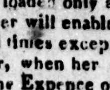
DENNIS,

from the plantation of the subscriber; *Dennis* is about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, may be called a black, well set, stutters very bad when spoken to in a fright. Any information will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid. Information forwarded to Beauford's Bridge, Barnwell district, S. C. will be received by the subscriber.

W. C. KIRKLAND.

May 5th 1832. 4t27

Catawba Springs.



THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep the Catawba Springs and has, since the last Season, made some improvements, which will insure the comfort of all who may honor him with their Company. He promises that his table and bar shall be inferior to none in the Western part of the State. His Stables shall be well furnished with all kinds of provisions for horses, and charges moderate, taking into consideration the pressure of the times. 6t27

W. S. SIMONTON.

May, 1 1832.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE.
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

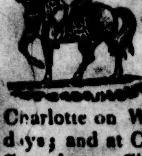
Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*:::::must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

AERONAUT.



THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays [illegible] Joseph McGinn[illegible] [se]ven miles no[rth of] Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 16tf

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of GOODS, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large [illegible] ware on hand and being determined [illegible] at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

60?

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Cowan, dec'd. will expose to public sale at the late dwelling house of said Cowan on the 14th, day of June next all the personal estate belonging to said dec'd. consisting of *Negroes, stock of all kinds, household & kitchen furniture, farming utensils,* and many other articles of personal property. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law. DAVID COWAN, *Admr.*

May 25th, 1832. 3t28 Pa.

NOTICE.

SOME years since I gave a note to George Mumford with Henry Keller as security, for about ten or twelve dollars, which note has been paid. I have understood that Henry Keller now has said note, and that he, Matthias Cook and John Maxfield have, at different times, attempted to trade said note. I have applied to see the note but have not been able to see it. All persons are therefore forwarned from trading for said note as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM B. WILSON.

May 21st 1832. 3:27

NOTICE
TO GOLD MINERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, would inform those engaged in the Gold Mining business, that he has on hand at his quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, a few Erastus bed Stones, cut for the Mining business. Which he will sell on accommodating terms.

He still continues to carry on the stone cutting business in all its branches. ENOCH E. PHILIPS.

⁎ The Editor of The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, is requested to publish the above 4 weeks, and forward his account to this office.

May, 26th 1832. 4t28

NO SHA[illegible]

THOSE [w]ishing to purc[hase] [illegible] at the New York prices [illegible] [ha]ve an opportunity by applying at KYLES & MEENAN'S [illegible] Salisbury. They will continue to sell at these prices for CASH alone, until the business shall be closed.

THOSE indebted to the Firm are requested to make immediate pay-[ment]. 5129

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods selected with great care from the latest importations which they are determined to sell as low for cash as goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase cheap and good Goods will please give us a call, as no pains will be spared in giving general satisfaction. We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement that we have received since we have been in business in the place.

P. S. Most kinds of merchantable country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at a fair price.

6t30 JOHN H. HENLY, ANDREW HUNT.

Lexington, N. C. May 10, 1832.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK from the latest importations of 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the [illegible] of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed [illegible] he now [re]turns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all [illegible]

NEW & FASHIONABLE

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

TAILORING! HORACE H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] he has recently [illegible] to receive regularly [illegible] the London and New York [illegible] F. Sagness, of New York [illegible] prepared to accommodate [illegible] neat and fashionable [illegible] taste and fashion [illegible] done in this County. [illegible] to the customer [illegible] cloth and uses less trimmings [illegible] in the place [illegible]

N. B. All garments will be warranted to [fit]. [illegible]

18tf HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice in the county courts of Rowan. He may at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian.

W. J. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. *October 8th* 1831. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of James I. Lane & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. W. LONG for the late firm.

May 21st 1832. 4:28

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a due bill given by me for the purchase of a negro to Maj. [illegible] of Wilkes as the negro proved to be unsound. JOHN T[illegible].

Iredell Co May 24 1832. 3:27

Strayed,

BUT I believe stolen from the subscriber, on the 6d instant, a sorrel Mare, (the colours black and white) blind of the right eye, six or seven years old this spring, and shod before, trots and paces very well. I have good reason to believe that some stragler passing on foot to the Charlotte Gold Mines for employment, had a disposition rather to ride than walk, therefore, took my mare. She also took off with her a yearling iron gray Colt. Any information concerning them, or any person securing them so that I can get them, shall be rewarded for their trouble and receive the thanks of their obedient servant, who lives fourteen miles east of Charlotte, on the Wadesborough road.

CYRUS A. PARKS.

May 12, 1832. 3:27

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping [illegible]

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description neatly printed [illegible]

JOB PRINTING

[illegible] EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS [illegible] AT THIS OFFICE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 24.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, four hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred dollars. For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars. For stationary, fuel, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars. For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars. The said two sums last named to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars; and also for repairs and furniture for the Library of Congress three thousand dollars, to be applied under the direction of the Library Committee. For the principal and assistant Librarians, two thousand three hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the Library, and pay of messenger, eight hundred dollars. For alterations and repairs of the Capital five hundred dollars. For improving the grounds, including the gardener's salary, two thousand dollars. For compensation of the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General sixty thousand dollars. For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars. For clerks mechanist, and messenger, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars. For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, fifteen hundred dollars. For the superintendent and watchmen of the Northeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the building, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars. For a clerk employed on Revolutionary Bounty-Land Scrip, eleven hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars. For compensation to the second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the second Auditor, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars. For compensation to the third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For conpensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of Third Auditor, twenty one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars. For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars. For compensation to the Clerks and Messengers in the Office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the Clerks and Messenger in the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars. For the expenses of stationary, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz: For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, and the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire and other expenses incident to the issuing of revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand five hundred dollars. For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand dollars. For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars. For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars. For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars. For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand two hundred dollars. For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars. For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars. For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars. For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, nine thousand dollars. For compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in the issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys, and on private claims, making indexes, and writing and recording patents for lands sold, six thousand six hundred dollars. For the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, twelve hundred dollars. For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea-letters, three hundred dollars. For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand four hundred dollars. For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said building, including two thousand dollars for repair of building; and also the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, applied out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, for clerk hire in the General Land Office, in relation to revolutionary land scrip, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. For defraying the expenses of enclosing the grounds attached to the Treasury Department, one thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars. For books, maps and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of paymaster general, four thousand six hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the commissary general, of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingencies of the Topographical Bureau, including the purchase of books and maps, and the repairs of instruments, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars. For services of a lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the ordnance office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerk in the office of the surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, four hundred and twenty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars. For salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand six hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the secretary of the Commissioners of the navy board, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman and messenger in the office of the commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of the office of the commissioners of the navy board, one thousand eighth hundred dollars. For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars For contingent expenses of said building, engines and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the two assistant Postmaster Generals, five thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars. For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred & forty dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand dollars. For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama two thousand dollars. For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor in Louisiana, including one thousand dollars from first July to the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, per act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, per act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, fifteen hundred dollars. For an additional clerk, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to bring up arrearages of recording and including compensation to clerks in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one for which no appropriation was made by the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, three thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand dollars For compensation to the commissioners of the public buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars. For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the mint, twenty-one thousand four hundred dollars. For compensation to the Governor, Judges and secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the council, fuel, stationery and printing, seven thousand and three hundred and ninety-two dollars. For compensation to the Govenor, Judges and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars. For pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of said Territory, five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For pay of deficiency in appropriation of last year, for pay and mileage to the members of the Legislature of Arkansas, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary, of the Florida Territory, including additional compensation to the Judges, under the act of twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at eight hundred dollars each, and arrearages of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety five dollars and nine cents.

For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel stationary printing, and distribution of the laws, including two thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the publication of the statutes of the Territory, as directed by a law of the Territory, and a deficiency in the appropriation for one thousand eight hundred dollars, of two hundred and twenty eight dollars and ninety one cents, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars and ninety-one cents. For compensation to the chief justice the associate judges of the United States, eighty one thousand four hundred dollars. For the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphans' courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerk in the office of the attorney General, eight hundred dollars. For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars. For coutingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars. For compensation to the reporter of the Decisions of the supreme Court, one thousand dollars. For compensation to the district attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, eleven thousand three hundred dollars. For compensation to assistant Counsel, and District Attorneys, under the act of the twenty third of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, including contingencies, seven thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to authorise the payment of a salary to the law agent in Florida. For defraying the expenses of the supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia: also, for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty two and preceeding years: and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. For expense of lighting the lamps in the Capitolsquare seven hundred and fifty dollars. For improving the grounds round the President's house, including the gardener's salary, three thousand dollars. For alterations and repairs in the President's house, three hundred dollars. For the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and seventy eight dollars. For building a light house on or near one of the islands called the Brothers at the Narrows, in long Island Sound, New York, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, eighteen hundred and thirty one, five thousand dollars. For placing eight buoys at proper sites between the city of Albany and a point opposite Red Hook, New York, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, eighteen hundred and one, five hundred dollars. For the the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices where there are no sales, two thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, viz: For the survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi, eighty thousand dollars; and for the survey of other public lands eighty thousand dollars and a further sum for the survey of the lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States, fifty thousand dollars. For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars. For the revision of all former statements of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United and their Territories, being a balance due D. Green for printing the abstract of of said revision, two hundred and twenty nine dollars For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousound dollars. For stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, five hundred dollars For registers for ships and ships and vessels, and lists of crews, four thousand dollars.

For the fourth payment to Luigi Persico, for two colossal statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars. For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Colombia, forty five thousand dollars. For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the some places, ten thousand dollars. For the salaries of the Charges des Affairs to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Braziel, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, and Naples, fifty eight thousand five hundred dollars. For salary of the drogoman, and for contingencies of the Legation of the United States to Turkey, thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars. For outfits of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France and Russia, thirty six thousand dollars For outfits of the Charges des Affaires of the United States to Holland, Belgium, Central America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars. For the salaries of the agents for claimes at London and Paris, four thousand dollars. For the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean Powers, twenty four thousand four hundred dollars For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars. For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars. To enable the President of the United States to procure copies of documents relative to the history of the United States, from the public office in Great Britain, two thousand dollars. For the purchase of the Bust of Thomas Jefferson, executed by Ceracci, now in the possession of Mr. Jefferson's Executor, four thousand, if so much should be deemed necessary by the Committee on the Library. For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of State to discharge a balance due to the Marshal of the Territory of Michigan, beyond the existing appropriation, for his services in taking the census of the persons in the said Territory, who are not freeholders, one hundred and twenty dollars and forty four cents. For account of printing and binding, and for selecting, editing, and preparing indexes, for the compilation of documents, for which a subscription was authorised by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, fifty five thousand dollars; the printing to be paid for by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, according to the terms of the subscriptions and the selecting, editing and making indexes, to be paid for in like manner, and at such rate of compensation as shall be judged reasonable and proper by the Committees of Accounts of the two Houses. To enable the Secretary of State to cause to be printed, under his direction, a selection from the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, between the peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, remaining unpublished in the Department of State, twelve thousand dollars. To enable the Secretary of State to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of the seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, in relation to recording patents, fourteen thousand six hundred and twelve dollars. To enable the Secretary of State to pay for seventy copies of Peters' Condensed Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court, subscribed for under the resolution of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand one hundred dollars For the payment of a balance due to Walter Smith, on the books of the Fourth Auditor, to be applied, first, to the discharge of any balance standing against said Smith on the books of the Treasury and the residue to be paid to the legal representatives of Walter Smith, the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars and sixty-one cents. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a suitable person to complete the Marine Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, authorised by the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to enlarge the said contract, or to release the contractor from the liability thereunder. For the erection of Marine Barracks and Officers' quarters at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, nine thousand dollars. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of a survey of the waters of Narraganset Bay, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to ascertain the practicability and expediency of establishing a Naval depot therein, five thousand dollars. For enabling the President of the United States to obtain from the Norfolk Bridge Company, a release and conveyance to the United States, of the Bridge over the southern Branch of the Elizabeth river, between the Navy Yard and the Dry Dock, and of the road leading from the same to the south western side of said Yard, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars: Provided, The Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied that the said sum does not exceed the value of the same: and provided, That the Attorney General of the United States shall be satisfied of the validity of the title, and that the right thus acquired, will authorize the United States to remove the Bridge, and to enclose the road within the Navy Yard.

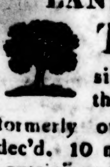
SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*. That the Secretary of State be authorised, out of the sums appropriated to defray the expenses of taking the late Census, to pay those assistant Marshals, for their services, who have failed to receive compensation, from the delinquency of the principal Marshals.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 5, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of land, formerly owned by Almand Ha dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McKOY.

Salisbury, May 12th. 8t30 PD.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, North Carolina, April, 1832

Needham Armfield	Michael Billings
John Hire	Peter Hutson
Thomas P. Ives	Amos Lambeth
Joseph Lethco	Stephen G. Miller
Willie Murray	Jonathan Murray
Esther Moody	Thomas Noah
John Owen	Jacob Raper
William Rough	John Seuat
Christian Stockinger	Daniel D. Shuford
William Williams	Francis Williams
Nancy Ward.	

3t26

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, *Clk.*

PRICE ADV. $6.50. 13/33

COMMITTED,

TO the JAIL of Lincoln County, on the 8th inst, a Negro fellow, about 22 years of age, well formed, five feet seven inches high, he calls himself *FOUNTAIN*, and says he belongs to the Widow Nancy Charles, of Wake County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. J. REINHARDT *Pr.*

May, 21st 1832. 25tf

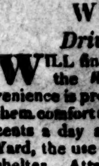
The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 5 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 2 cents a day and night, for the privilage of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. —*Fayetteville April 1st 1828*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A YOUNG Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 years of age, for the balance of the year. Enquire at this OFFICE. 3t26

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.